



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
of  
CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT

THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
and  
HOUSING OFFICER

For the year 1968



CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1968-9  
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Chairman of the Council:

C. J. TURNER  
---

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

D. LAWRENCE  
---

Clerk to the Council:

E. G. COWLEY  
--

Chairman of  
Housing & Public Health Committee:

D. E. J. WEBB  
---



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF AS AT

31st December 1968

Medical Officer of Health

E. HOPE LAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

T. L. COX, C.S.I.E.J.B., Cert. Meat and Foods,  
Cert. Smoke Inspector, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. G. GARNETT, C.P.H.I.E.B., Cert. Meat and Foods,  
Cert. Smoke Inspector, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector

N. J. DURNFORD, D.P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Pest Control Officer

L. W. RUDRAM

Clerical Staff

MISS S. C. LEWIS

MISS P. RUDRAM

Council Offices,  
Manor House,  
Wootton Bassett,  
Wilts.

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Wootton Bassett 2421/2/3



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1968

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction ... ..	1
General Statistics ... ..	2
Vital Statistics ... ..	2
Births ... ..	2
Deaths ... ..	5
Notifiable Diseases ... ..	8
Diseases Not Notifiable ... ..	13
Immunisations ... ..	13
Socio-Medical Problems ... ..	15
Outline of the Medical Services in the District ...	16

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Manor House,  
Wootton Bassett,  
Wilts.

To: The Chairman and Members of the  
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett  
Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I take pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1968, my sixth since assuming office.

As usual, the report is written primarily for you, even if it is framed in the manner desired by the Ministry of Health. It is largely a factual account of my work, together with statistics for the District, and what others may take (or not take) from it is their affair. The views I express are not necessarily yours, nor anybody else's.

Illness kept me off duty during most of the first three months of the year, and I am very grateful to those who covered my responsibilities. Happily, there were no major outbreaks of disease either then or afterwards, nor many personal health or socio-medical problems.

Indeed, the highlights of the year were the introduction of measles vaccination and the changes in notifiable diseases effected by the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations from 1st October under the Health Service and Public Health Act of 1968. One disease, infective jaundice, became notifiable earlier, on 15th June. Full details are contained in the body of the report.

I have made some changes in the form of the report. Infant mortality now follows stillbirths and precedes the general report on deaths. I think this is more logical. I have also introduced figures for perinatal deaths (stillbirths and deaths under one week of age) with the other infant mortality figures. A further change I have made is to split the percentage of chief causes of death by sex, as I feel this is much more informative. Finally, I have revised the lists of services provided by the County Council.

With each year I am able better and better to realise just how much work is done by Mr. Cox, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his "merry men". I am glad that with the manifold duties falling to them I did not have to trouble them to assist in investigating major epidemics, though I know that despite being one man fewer than they used to be they would not have failed me.

As always, it has been a pleasure to work for you and I appreciate your interest and support. I also acknowledge the help of the other officers and members of the staff, especially my faithful and long-suffering secretary, who even at report time always comes up smiling.

I have the honour to be,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

E. HOPE LAMB

Medical Officer of Health.

10th June, 1969.



# GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District in acres	...	...	...	...	...	45,911
Number of Parishes	...	...	...	...	...	14
Estimated Population (including Service personnel)	...	...	...	...	...	23,980
Number of Inhabited houses (permanent)	...	...	...	...	...	6,840
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1968	...	...	...	...	...	£633,857
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated 1968-69)	...	...	...	...	...	£2,614

Population: The estimated mid-year population shows an increase of 575 compared with that of 1967.

Number of inhabited houses: - 6,840. 122 new houses were erected by the Council in 1968, and 111 were erected by private enterprise.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	393
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population, corrected	...	...	...	...	...	18.0
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	10.2
Deaths of Infants under one year of age	...	...	...	...	...	5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	13.0
Perinatal Deaths (stillbirths and deaths under one week of age)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	15.2
Deaths from all causes - male	...	...	...	...	...	105
- female	...	...	...	...	...	92
- total	...	...	...	...	...	197
Death Rate per 1,000 population, corrected	...	...	...	...	...	13.2

## BIRTHS

The table below shows the number of legitimate and illegitimate live births in this District together with comparable figures for 1967.

Live Births	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	187	167	354	188	187	375
Illegitimate	11	7	18	6	12	18
Total	198	174	372	194	199	393

Total Live Birth Rate

The birth rate bears a correction, or comparability factor of 1.10, nearly the same as the factor last year, which means that our population of women of child-bearing age is slightly less in proportion to that of England and Wales as a whole. Our figure has fallen a little, but remains higher than the national figure. The latter is based on estimated births in 1968.

Total Live Birth Rate	1967	1968
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	18.7	18.0
England and Wales	17.2	16.9

Stillbirths

Stillbirths	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5	-	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	3	2	5	-	4	4

Stillbirth Rate

Stillbirth Rate	1966	1967	1968
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	12.2	13.3	10.2
England and Wales	15.3	14.8	14

Here again the national figure is an estimate, and the Registrar General has given the rate only to the nearest whole number.



### Infant Mortality

DEATHS	1967 Total	1968		
		Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	3	4	3	1
Illegitimate	1	1	-	1
Total	4	5	3	2

### Infant Mortality Rate

An increase of one infant death has produced an increase of 2.3 per thousand live births, but the figure is still appreciably lower than the national rate, which the Registrar General has given to the nearest integer.

Infant Mortality Rate	1967	1968
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	10.7	13.0
England and Wales	18.3	18

### Deaths of Infants

1968	Under 1 week	More than 1 week but less than 4 weeks	More than 4 weeks but less than 12 months
	2	2	5

### Perinatal Death Rate

This is the number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age per 1,000 total still and live births.

The Registrar General's national figures are expressed to the nearest integer.

Perinatal Death Rate	1967	1968
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	16.0	15.1
England and Wales	16	25

# DEATHS

		1967	1968
Deaths from all causes	- Male	94	105
	- Female	69	92
	- Total	163	197

## Death Rate

The area comparability factor of 1.61 per cent has to be applied to the crude figure, bringing the corrected figure to over half as much again, and indicating that our aged population has decreased in number to a greater extent than that of England and Wales as a whole.

Death Rate	1967	1968
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	9.9	13.2
England and Wales	11.2	11.9

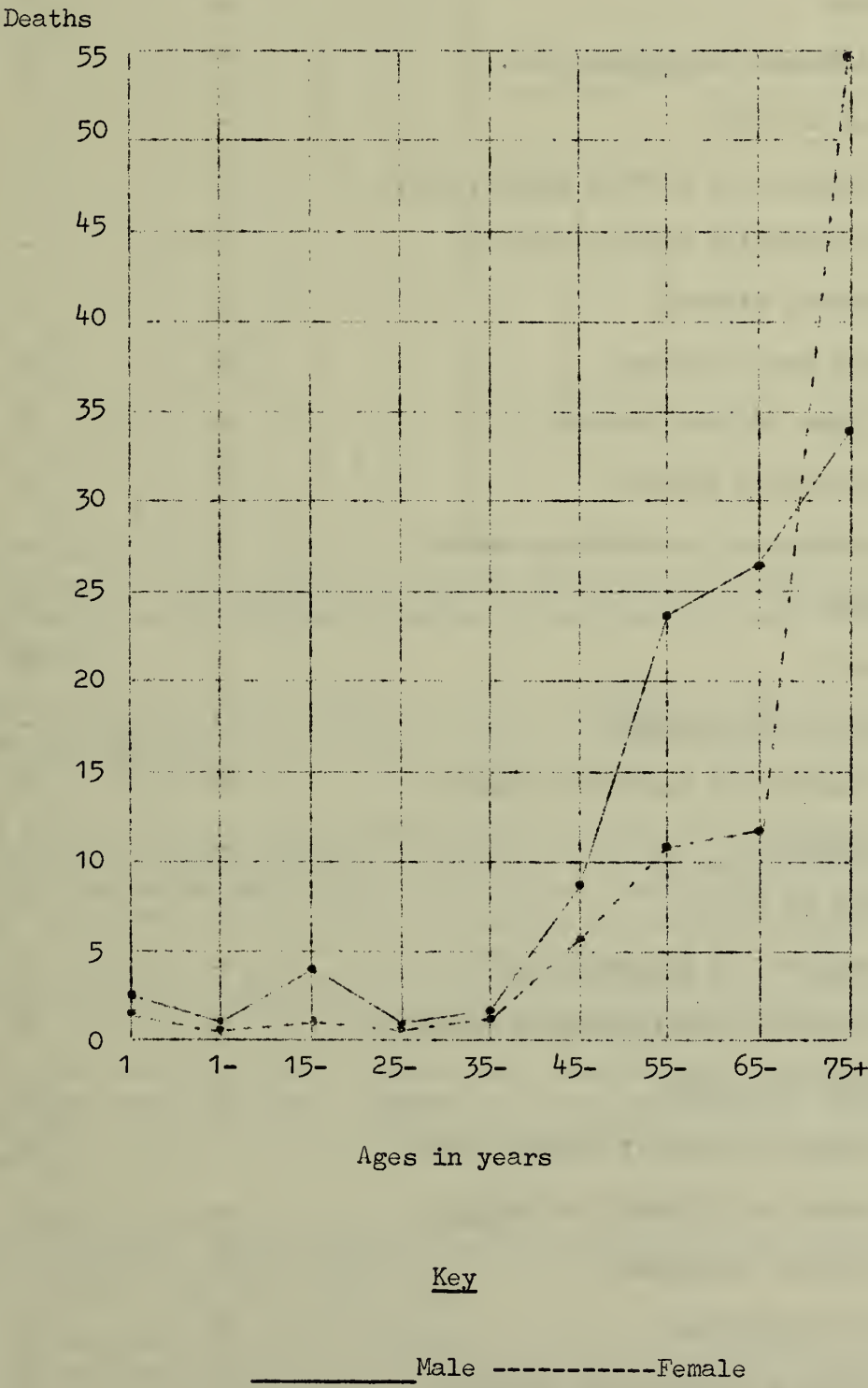
## Deaths in the District during 1968 by Age and Sex

Age at Death	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 yr.	1-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Male	1	2	2	3	1	2	9	24	27	34	105
Female	1	1	3	-	1	2	6	11	12	55	92

I have reproduced these figures on the next page in the form of a graph.

Deaths in the District during 1968 shown as a Graph

Male deaths never fell behind female deaths until 75 years of age and over, when the longer-surviving females inevitably had to catch up and pass them.



Summary of Causes of Death in 1968

<u>Causes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
18. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
19. Malignant neoplasm - stomach	5	-	5
19. Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	7	5	12
19. Malignant neoplasm - breast	-	4	4
19. Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	3	3
19. Leukaemia	-	2	2
19. Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	11	8	19
21. Diabetes mellitus	-	1	1
46. Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	2	1	3
26. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	-	1
27. Hypertensive disease	2	2	4
28. Ischaemic heart disease	25	12	37
29. Other forms of heart disease	6	9	15
30. Cerebrovascular disease	8	17	25
46. Other diseases of circulatory system	7	1	8
31. Influenza	1	-	1
32. Pneumonia	4	14	18
33. Bronchitis and emphysema	7	-	7
46. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	3	7
34. Peptic ulcer	-	1	1
37. Cirrhosis of liver	1	2	3
46. Other diseases of digestive system	-	1	1
46. Other diseases, genito-urinary system	2	1	3
42. Congenital anomalies	2	-	2
43. Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	-	1
44. Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	1	1
47. Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	6
48. All other accidents	3	-	3
49. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	-	2
50. All other external causes	-	1	1
	<u>105</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>197</u>



## Chief Causes of Death

The following table shows the age and sex distributions of the chief causes of death in the District during 1968, as shown in the Registrar General's Vital Statistics on the preceding page.

CAUSES	AGES												Percentage of total deaths	
	Males						Females							
	Under 25	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Under 25	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+		
	M	F												
Cancer, all forms	-	1	2	7	5	8	-	3	4	5	2	8	21.9	23.9
Cerebro- vascular disease	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	1	1	2	13	7.6	18.5
Coronary disease, angina	-	-	5	5	11	4	-	-	-	-	5	7	23.8	13.0
Hypertensive and other heart disease	-	-	-	3	1	5	-	-	-	1	2	8	8.6	11.9
Diseases of respiratory system	-	1	-	4	5	5	2	1	-	2	-	12	14.3	18.5

In our times the chief causes of death are largely the causes of death in old age. I have split the percentage of deaths by sex, as this mode of presentation is more informative.

Of deaths from the above causes, the only two under 25 years of age both occurred in early childhood, one under 1 year, the other under 5 years. Both were respiratory conditions.

Cancer took toll of an almost equal number of men and women, 21.9% of the male and 23.9% of the female deaths. Cancer of the lung despatched 6.1% of all deaths, 6.7% of the males and 5.4% of the females. Cancer of the breast and womb took 7.6% of the women, while 4.8% of the men died of stomach cancer.

The <sup>NEXT</sup> biggest killer of all was coronary disease and angina, taking 18.8% of all those who died, and nearly twice as many men as women, 23.8% as against 13%.

Hypertensive and other heart disease made their usual contributions, and here more females were affected. Together with cerebro-vascular disease and diseases of the respiratory system they accounted for the majority of terminal female diseases.

Motor vehicle accidents caused the deaths of three boys, one girl and one elderly man and woman. Other accidents killed two boys and one old man, and two middle-aged men committed suicide.

Small as the number of road accidents may be, it is none the less very significant. When I see the way some vehicles, both large and small, speed through Wootton Bassett, I feel we must do everything possible to train our children and help our old folk in road safety. The Deputy Clerk and Road Safety Committee Secretary is to be congratulated upon his recent circular.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following table shows all statutory notifications by age groups and quarters of the year, and the second table gives the distribution by parishes.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups and Quarters of the Year

Age in Years	Under 1		1-		2-		3-		4-		5-9		10-14		15-24		25+		Not known		1st Qrt. Total		2nd Qrt. Total		3rd Qrt. Total		4th Qrt. Total		Grand Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Acute Pneumonia															1	1					1	1							1	1
Dysentery		1**											1		1	1*	1				1					1	2*	1	2	3
Food Poisoning					1			1					1				2				1				1					5
Infective Jaundice											1		1		2	1								1	3	3			6	1
Measles	1		8	2	13	11	10	18	17	15	33	33	3	2	2	1			1		14	12	2	3	7	4	61	65	84	8
Meningitis										1																		1		1
Scarlet Fever											1		1							1		1				1		3		
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)															1	4							1	1	1		2		4	1
Tuberculosis (Other)																	1								1					1
Whooping Cough			1		1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3								1	2				4	5	1	6	7	

\*Diagnosis not confirmed. \*\*Inward transfers of notifications from other Districts.



The table below shows the distribution of notifications of infectious diseases in 1968 according to parishes.

Diseases	Ashton Keynes	Braydon	Broad Town	Clyffe Pypard	Cricklade	Latton	Leigh	Lydiard Millicent	Lydiard Tregoze	Lynham	Marston Meysey	Purton	Tockenham	Wootton Bassett	Total
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	2	5
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	5
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	7
Measles	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	3	-	60	-	64	1	32	169
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Tuberculosis	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	13

\*Diagnosis not confirmed. \*\*Inward transfer of notification from other district

#### Measles

Measles apart, there have not been a large number of notifications. Of the 169 cases of measles 126 occurred during the last quarter of the year, and I regard them as the forerunners of the 1969 peak. The vast majority occurred among children aged 2-9 years, and in the three largest centres. At the end of the year it seemed as though Cricklade had not yet been attacked, and it was correctly anticipated that there would be a spate of notifications there in the New Year.

Immunisation against measles began in April 1968 and an intensive campaign was soon under way to immunise children early in the second year of life. It was hoped to reduce the 1969 biennial peak incidence, but the early occurrence of this peak indicated that it would not be achieved. The subsequent tale of misfortune resulting in the suspension of immunisation rightly belongs to my next annual report.

#### Food Poisoning

Of the cases of food poisoning, or suspected food poisoning, one was a lady from the U.S.A. visiting relatives. A specimen produced a salmonella, one of the organisms causing food poisoning, but no one else in the household was affected. Owing to the intervention of a weekend, the notification was not received until six days after the onset, and then it was found that the family were away from home and the patient on her way back to the U.S.A! Since only one person had been ill, it might well have not been food poisoning, but I attempted to find the lady's address so that I could write and advise her to see her own doctor in the States.

Another notification was of "?dysentery ?food poisoning" which on investigation proved to be a case of acute gastro-enteritis of non-specific origin. Yet another was a young girl who had eaten all meals with her family except one, which she had taken at another house on the previous day. Investigation suggested that the host family were "keeping something back". Laboratory investigation was negative.

The two remaining cases of food poisoning occurred separately in the same area. One of them grew a salmonella which had been found in a recent outbreak in a neighbouring district, but the connection was not established.

## Dysentery

After the dramatic outbreaks of the previous two years I am pleased to report that only five isolated cases were notified. Three gave positive stool tests.

One was a nurse employed and boarded at a hospital in another part of Wiltshire. She developed symptoms on her return for a weekend at home, and a specimen taken by her family doctor proved positive for shigella sonnei, the common causative organism of dysentery in this Country. I excluded her from work until she was cured and cleared, informing the concerned hospital and medical officer of health.

The other "away" case took ill and was found positive while on holiday in Brighton. The family contacts were found free from infection and the patient was duly cleared.

The case we found positive was a schoolboy, and all precautions were duly taken, the boy not being allowed back to school until fully cleared.

For comparison purposes I give the usual table of cases found positive by my Department in the past four years. Each represents several stool specimens.

Year	Positive Cases
1965	5
1966	10
1967	60
1968	1

## Whooping Cough

The thirteen cases of whooping cough serve to remind us that immunisation does not confer 100% immunity. It does, of course, considerably modify the illness and prevent complications, which is why it is given.

## Infective Jaundice

This disease, also known as infective hepatitis, became generally notifiable on 15th June, 1968. It is a virus infection of the liver, the cardinal sign of which is jaundice, though this does not appear immediately. Another form is serum hepatitis. Infective hepatitis is generally spread by stool contamination through close contact, but contamination of water or food may sometimes lead to explosive outbreaks. Attacks can occur without jaundice, and they maintain the chain of infection. The disease occurs only in man. There is a long incubation period, 15-40 days in infective hepatitis and in serum hepatitis as long as 2-5 months. Both types may be spread by the use of blood and its products, or by instruments, such as injection needles, contaminated with blood. Serum hepatitis, however, is never spread by ingestion.

The long incubation period may make it difficult to check back on an occurrence of the disease, and the risk of conferring serum jaundice emphasises the importance of never using the same injection needle for two or more persons. The pre-sterilized equipment now used for immunisations undoubtedly reduces the risk.

The justification for making the disease notifiable seems confirmed by the seven cases reported.

## Tuberculosis

Six notifications serve to remind that the disease has not been completely eradicated. In one case the victim was a licensee, and I specially wrote to his wife to advise on domestic and "pub" hygiene. The family have since left and a new licensee taken over.

Under County Council arrangements schoolchildren aged 12-13 are offered a skin test to determine susceptibility to tuberculosis, and those found to have no reaction are immunised with BCG vaccine.



### Mass Radiography Service

As in previous years, I am indebted to the Medical Officer in Charge of the Mass Radiography Service at Reading for the following data from the General Practitioner Chest X-Ray Service at Wootton Bassett for 1968.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of patients referred	159	155	314
Number referred to Chest Clinic	3	5	8
Diagnosis of cases referred:			
Active tuberculosis	1	-	1
Inactive tuberculosis	-	3	3
Carcinoma	-	1	1
Sarcoidosis	-	1	1
Cardiovascular abnormalities, acquired	1	-	1
Bronchitis, emphysema	1	-	1

### Health Services and Public Health Act 1968

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations under this new Act became operative from 1st October, 1968. The principal changes are:

(a) Certain additional diseases are now notifiable:

Acute meningitis - hitherto limited to meningococcal infection.  
Leptospirosis - (also known as leptospiral jaundice or Weil's disease).  
    Previously notifiable only in N. Ireland and parts of  
    England.  
Paratyphoid fever - previously notifiable by order of local authority.  
Yellow fever - previously notifiable in N. Ireland and parts of England.

(b) Notification of certain diseases is no longer required:

Acute influenzal pneumonia  
Acute primary pneumonia  
Acute rheumatism  
Erysipelas  
Membranous croup  
Puerperal pyrexia

(c) Obligation to notify a case now rests solely on a medical practitioner.

(d) The powers of a medical officer of health to vaccinate contacts of persons suffering from smallpox now extends to other diseases.

(e) All documents relating to notifications are to be treated as confidential.

(f) The powers of a local authority to require a person to stop work in order to prevent spread of infection are extended to permit action in cases of food poisoning. Also, exclusion from work can apply to a person living outside the district but working within it, or vice versa.

## DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE

### Diseases Reported by Schools

As usual I am largely indebted to certain head teachers who send me copies of their return to the Education Authority of pupils absent through illness. In that way I received intimations of 135 cases of chickenpox, 82 of German measles and 136 of mumps. Since I do not receive returns from all schools, and the diagnoses are not necessarily based on medical certificates, they are only a rough index of the true number of cases.

### A Case of Hookworm

A general practitioner informed me of a case of hookworm infestation, of a type not usually associated with tainted food or bad sanitation, rather with exposure of the skin to damp ground. The case was treated in hospital.

### Brucellosis

No cases of human brucellosis were reported. Mr. Cox will inform you of the findings in routine and special tests on cattle. The farmer whom I had to place under Pasteurisation Order in December 1966 remained under the Order. The one placed under Pasteurisation Order in January 1968 has since given up farming and left the County.

In my view, the omission of brucellosis from the list of diseases notifiable under the new Regulations of 1968 is regrettable.

### Infestation with Scabies

During July a general practitioner wrote telling me that a husband and wife had a recurrence of scabies and asking me to sterilise the patients' clothing and bedding. Although the modern concept is that these play only a minor part in the spread of scabies, and laundering is sufficient, in view of the history of reinfection I arranged for disinfestation to be carried out. I also drew the doctor's attention to possible secondary bacterial infection.

## IMMUNISATIONS

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following immunisation figures for this District.

### Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Measles

Year of Birth		1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1959-63	1953-58	Others Under 16
Primary imms. completed during 1968	Diph.	202	144	2	2	4	15	-	-
	Wh/c.	201	142	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tet.	202	144	2	2	4	18	15	12
	Measles	4	48	69	92	87	266	12	-
Reinf. injects. administered during 1968	Diph.	-	89	147	11	14	246	3	1
	Wh/c.	-	23	38	-	6	28	-	-
	Tet.	-	89	147	11	14	249	7	4

Most of these children would at the same time have been immunised against whooping cough and tetanus,

Smallpox

The table below shows the number of primary vaccinations against smallpox carried out in this area in 1968 according to ages.

Age Group	Months				Years		
	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1	2-4	5-15
Vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	20	17
Re-vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	9	32

Poliomyelitis

AGE GROUP	2nd inj.	3rd inj.	4th inj.	3 oral doses	2 orals after 2 inj.	4th oral after 3 inj. or 3 oral
1968	-	-	-	196	-	-
1967	-	-	-	135	-	82
1966	-	-	-	2	-	122
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	1	-	12
1959 - 1963	-	-	-	41	-	254
1953 - 1958	-	-	-	5	-	20
thers under 16	-	-	-	-	-	-
thers over 16	-	-	-	3	-	6
TOTALS	-	-	-	383	-	496

Primary Diphtheria Immunisation State of Babies

	1966 babies	1966 babies immunised to 31.12.67	%
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett R.D.C.	405	368	90.8
	1967 babies	1967 babies immunised to 31.12.68	%
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett R.D.C.	372	298	80.1

For comparison, the immunisation state of Swindon Borough for 1967 babies was 81.5% , that of the whole County 80.3%.



A Lonely Old Lady

With the Spring came the first problem case. A health visitor wrote to the general practitioner and to me about an old woman who lived alone, was ill, would not let the district nurse in, and was now in need of hospital care.

I visited the old lady with the doctor, assisted by a neighbour who although in poor health helped to look after her and keep her house tidy. The old lady was in a very dirty state, as was her room, particularly her bed which she would not let the other woman touch. We were given to understand that neither her clothing nor bedding had been changed for several months. Both reeked of urine.

While she did not appear to be suffering from any specific disease, she was most certainly in need of care and attention, and we took action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, as amended, to obtain her admission to hospital for at least three weeks. She went in the following day, and although she resisted being taken to the ambulance she settled down in hospital and later died peacefully.

An Uninhabitable Caravan

When I spoke to the Geriatrician about the previous case he referred to a man who was ready for discharge from hospital, but was said to live in a very uninhabitable caravan with a mentally defective son. Mr. Cox kindly found time to inspect and report on the caravan, and I informed the Geriatrician that the patient should not return to it. I also contacted the Welfare Officer in Swindon, who undertook to look into the case. The son was quite capable of carrying on with his work on a farm, where he had all his meals, and although at one stage the Geriatrician seemed determined to discharge the father, he subsequently transferred him to Watermoor Hospital, Cirencester, where he died in April of this year.

Another Lonely Old Lady

In the month of May representations were made first to a public health inspector and then to me about an old lady who lived alone and was said to lift babies from their prams. On the face of it, it did not seem to be a public health problem, but shortly afterwards the family doctor approached me, having received similar representations. We visited the old lady together, found her in reasonable health, if rather short of memory, living in a clean enough house in a good residential area. We were agreed that there was no physical reason for her urgent admission to hospital.

I did, however, ask the doctor to contact me at once if the lady's physical condition subsequently warranted transfer to hospital but she refused to go.

At a later date I again had occasion to visit this lady with her family doctor, but again we were agreed that there were no physical grounds for making her go to hospital. I contacted the Welfare Officer to see if the old lady could be persuaded to go and live elsewhere with a son. That should really go into next year's report, but for completeness I will add that her mental condition subsequently deteriorated and she was transferred to mental hospital.

A Crowded House

During June I received a letter from one of our general practitioners about a large family who lived in a small house in the country. The doctor also said that the house was in poor repair.

The father was an ex-serviceman who had not been in any previous civilian accommodation and was on the waiting list for a council house at Marlborough, but on enquiry I found that he was not high on the list and no houses were then available.

I passed the information to the Housing Officer who happily was able to re-accommodate the family within this District.



## The Aged Recluse, or a Hardy Annual

After that case peace reigned until the autumn, when as a result of complaints made separately to the Health Visitor and Mr. Cox, he and I visited an old man who is well-known to us, and whom I have mentioned in previous annual reports. The complaints were of an offensive smell from his premises, where he lives in a caravan surrounded by his domestic animals. The complaints were well-founded, his ground was littered with empty tins, egg-shells, bones and animal ordure, and so he was given a limited time to clear up the mess. There was a possible snag in that his doctor very much doubted, because of his age and disabilities, that he was capable of clearing up the place by himself. The man told us his age was 82. We were successful in getting him to tidy up his habitat, but I pass the place frequently, and what I see (and smell) shows that he still needs watching and correcting. Despite his filthy surroundings he remains reasonably well in mind and body, so we are bound to hear more about him.

### A Chest Case

One of the doctors consulted me about a man in his fifties who suffered from bronchitis and lived alone in a condemned cottage. It was a fact that the house, including the adjacent semi-detached cottage, was under Closing Order. After visiting him with the doctor I referred the case to the Welfare Officer with a view to rehousing, and also persuaded the man to apply for a Council dwelling.

## OUTLINE OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

1. The Wiltshire County Council being a Local Health Authority and Local Education Authority provides the following services:

### As a Health Authority

Ambulances  
Care and Aftercare  
Cervical Cytology  
Chiropody  
Domestic Help  
Health Visiting  
Home Midwifery  
Home Nursing  
Immunisation  
Infant Welfare and Care of Mothers

### As an Education Authority

Ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils  
Audiometry  
Consultants' Services  
Medical Inspection of Pupils  
Psychologists' Services  
School Dental Service  
Speech Therapy

The County Medical Officer of Health is also the Principal School Medical Officer, which happily integrates the two services.

### Tuberculosis Services

Both treatment and prevention are integrated in the person of the Chest Physician, whose office is at County Hall, Trowbridge.

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2. The Wiltshire Executive Council is responsible for the services of:-

Family Doctors  
Dentists  
Oculists  
Opticians

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Swindon  
Chippenham  
Malmesbury  
Cirencester

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The Service is located at 10 Gun Street, Reading (Telephone 55193)

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10. Venereal Diseases are treated in:

Salisbury General Infirmary  
Royal United Hospital, Bath  
St. Martin's Hospital, Bath  
Isolation Hospital, Swindon

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11. Medical Loan Depots

<u>Address of Depot</u>	<u>Officer in Charge</u>
<u>Cricklade</u> 26 Calcutt Street	Miss M. Ashley, 26 Calcutt Street, Cricklade
<u>Purton</u> 70 Reids Piece	Mrs. Legg, 70 Reids Piece, Purton
<u>Wootton Bassett</u> 23 Coxstalls	Miss Parsons 13 Victory Row, Wootton Bassett

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND

HOUSING OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1968

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# REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND

## HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1968

### CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introductory Letter	19
HOUSING	
New houses erected	20
Inspections	20
Remedy of Defects	20
Action under Statutory Powers	20
Overcrowding	20
House Purchase and Housing Act 1959	20/21
Rent Act 1957	21
Applications for council houses	21/23
Provision of new houses	23
Number of houses	24
Types of council houses	24/25
Inspection of council houses	26
Sale of council houses	26
Letting of council houses	26/27
Case Conferences - care of children	27
Council house garden competition	27
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936	
Nuisances	28
Verminous Premises	28
Dysentery	28
Infectious Diseases	28
Drainage and Sewerage	28
Public conveniences	29
Refuse Collection and Disposal	29
Salvage	30
Refuse and Salvage - collection and disposal costs	30/31
Moveable Dwellings	31
CLEAN AIR ACT 1956	31
CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960	32
Gypsies and other Travellers	32
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955	
Milk and Dairies	33
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959	33
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963	33
Milk Sampling	33/34
Ice Cream	34
Meat	35
Animals killed and examined	35
Condemned meat	36
Weights of condemned meat	37
Tuberculosis in Calves	37
Slaughter of Animals Act 1958	37
Other Foods	38
Food Premises	38
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations	38/39
Food Poisoning	40
DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957	40
SHOPS ACT 1950	41

	<u>Page</u>
FACTORIES ACT 1961	
Types of Premises                   ...	41
Inspections                           ...	41
Defects     ...	42
Outworkers                           ...	42/44
WATER SUPPLIES	
Sources     ...	44
Storage     ...	44
Distribution                       ...	44
Sampling     ...	44
Analysis     ...	45
Report of the Water Engineer     ...	45
Bacteriological Analysis       ...	46
Chemical Analysis               ...	47
Houses supplied from Public Water Mains     ...	48
Houses supplied from Private Water Mains     ...	48
Total number of Houses supplied from Water Mains     ...	48
Percentage of Houses supplied from Water Mains     ...	48
Houses supplied from Private Wells, Streams and Springs	49
THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949                   ...	49
LITTER ACT 1958                           ...	50
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963               ...	50
PETROLEUM ACT AND REGULATIONS     ...	51
SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964     ...	51
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS               ...	51
AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956	51
MISCELLANEOUS VISITS                   ...	51
ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963                   ...	51
TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR	52





REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND  
HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1968  
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July, 1969.

To: The Chairman and Members of the  
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and pleasure to present my sixth Annual Report on the work carried out in my section of the Public Health Department. As usual, I include references to my work as Housing Officer, the information being useful as a record, and at the same time it bears a link to the work on environmental health.

The practice of producing a number of tables giving statistics on various sections of the work again enables comparisons to be made with other years and can point to continuing progress. It will be seen that the district continues to grow and it is certain that this will be a constant and growing feature in succeeding years by reason of the proximity to a large expansion area and the suggestions made under the County Sub-Regional Plan. The changes that will arise from the completion of the M4 motorway cannot be overlooked and I consider that with careful planning the danger of depopulation of any of the villages in the district will be removed. This will mean that the good work carried out on sewage disposal must continue to the next stage to include villages where technical approval for schemes has been obtained but where loan approval is awaited.

This district has a good record of training students. One student qualified during the year and was appointed to the inspectorate to deal with some of the staff deficiency. It is hoped to recruit a further student in 1969.

It will be seen from the report that the department is responsible for refuse disposal, collection and salvage, petroleum licensing, housing officer's duties, delegated milk sampling, and meat inspection both export and import, in addition to the general environmental health work normal to a department. In spite of the additional duties above the normal no section of the work failed to receive attention and I feel that it can be claimed that the district work is in very good order.

As in other years I would like to accord my appreciation to the Swindon Water Engineer, Mr. E. W. Hampshire, for his contribution. In our Medical Officer of Health we have a friend who we are always happy to assist and who in return is quick to advise and encourage, taking an interest in everyone, right down to the most junior workman or member of staff. Outside the department we have a happy working fellowship with the rest of the staff and indeed other workmen and I would again seize upon the opportunity to thank the Council members and officials for their ready support to the department in its environmental health inspection work.

Finally, although this is a report of corporate work in the department, I would thank all members of the department staff for their solid work and good humour.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. L. COX

Chief Public Health Inspector  
& Housing Officer.



## HOUSING

### Number of New Houses erected during the year

(a) By the Local Authority (including flats)	...	...	...	...	...	122
(b) By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	111
(c) By conversion of Houses into Flats	...	...	...	...	...	0
(d) By the Air Ministry for Married Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	0

### Inspection of Dwellings during the year

(i) Inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	...	...	16
(ii) Inspected for housing defects under the Housing Acts	...	...	275
(iii) Number of dwellings found to be unfit for habitation	...	...	23
(iv) Number of dwellings found not to be in all respects fit for habitation	...	...	149

### Remedy of Defects by Informal Action

Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of Informal Action	...	124
--	-----	-----

### Action under Statutory Powers (Public Health and Housing Acts)

#### A. Public Health Acts

Number of dwellings where formal notices were served	...	...	...	2
Number of dwellings made fit as result of formal notices	...	...	...	3
(a) By owners	...	...	...	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	0

#### B. Housing Act 1957

Number of dwellings where notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	0
Number of dwellings rendered fit as result of formal notices			
(a) By owners	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	0
Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	4
Number of houses demolished	...	...	11
Number of Undertakings accepted	...	...	8
Number of Undertakings completed	...	...	3
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	20
Number of dwellings closed as the result of Closing Orders	...	...	13

### Overcrowding

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered during 1968	...	...	...	0
Number of cases of overcrowding brought forward from 1967	...	...	...	3
Number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year	...	...	...	2
Number of cases of overcrowding on December 31st 1968	...	...	...	1

### House Purchase and Housing Act 1959

Grants were made under the above Act in 30 cases, 17 standard and 13 discretionary an increase of 8 standard and 5 discretionary grants.

The value of the grants was - Standard £3,885, Discretionary £5,023.8.3., a total of £8,908.8.3., and an increase from last year of £3,963.18.3. The average grants per house were - Standard £228.10.7., and Discretionary £304.16.6.

The above figures relate to schemes completed during the year.

Set out overleaf are particulars of applications received during the year.



## 1. Standard Grants

(i) Number of applications	(a) Owner/Occupier	12 - Approved	0 - Refused
	(b) Tenanted Houses	2 - Approved	0 - Refused

Amenities provided during the year:

(a) Fixed Bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(b) Shower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(c) Wash Hand Basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(d) Hot Water Supply (to any fittings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(e) Water Closet (1) within the dwelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(e) Water Closet (2) accessible from the dwelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(f) Food Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

## 2. Discretionary Grants

(i) Number of applications approved	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of applications refused	...	...	...	...	...	0

Of the discretionary grant schemes completed during the year, 5 were owner/occupied and 8 tenanted.

## Rent Act 1957

No application for Certificates of Disrepair was received during the year. The last application was made in June 1960.

## Housing Applications

It will be seen that there was a reduction in the list for houses of 70 at the end of the year, due in the main to the completion of the Lime Kiln Estate at Wootton Bassett. With a remaining figure of 212, which in an area such as this is bound to grow, it will be necessary to continue to build within the concept of the fifteen year programme.

In like manner, although the bungalow list dropped by fourteen, the remaining number on the list of 209, points out the need for substantial programming in this field and the grouped accommodation units planned for Purton, Wootton Bassett and Cricklade will be much appreciated.

Number of check visits .. 268

Parish	No. of Applicants on 31/12/68		Total No. of Applicants		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	who are house- holders	who are in rooms	On Dec. 31/68	On Dec. 31/67	
Ashton Keynes	8	0	8	18	- 10
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	3	-	3	4	- 1
Clyffe Pypard	1	-	1	2	- 1
Cricklade	39	6	45	46	- 1
Latton	1	-	1	-	+ 1
Leigh	1	-	1	1	-
Lydiard Millicent	4	4	8	11	- 3
Lydiard Tregoze	5	1	6	5	+ 1
Lyneham	25	1	26	18	+ 8
Marston Meysey	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	16	11	27	22	+ 5
Tockenham	-	-	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	78	8	86	155	- 69
	181	31	212	282	- 70

#### Sizes of Families of Applicants

Man, Wife and						
No Children	1 Child	2 Children	3 Children	4 Children	5 Children	Over 5 Children
51	48	49	33	16	10	5
Percentage of the Total						
24.06	22.64	23.11	15.56	7.55	4.72	2.36

#### Applications from Engaged Couples

	<u>Dec. 1968</u>	<u>Dec. 1967</u>
Ashton Keynes	2	1
Broad Town	1	-
Cricklade	1	2
Leigh	1	1
Lydiard Millicent	-	4
Lyneham	-	1
Purton	4	5
Wootton Bassett	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
	18	16

Applications for Aged Persons' Dwellings - 31/12/68

Parish	Married Couples	Single Persons Widows and Widowers	Applicants in Accommodation other than Council Houses or in rooms	Applicants who are Council House tenants	Total
Ashton Keynes	3	8	10	1	11
Broad Town	-	-	-	-	-
Cricklade	20	17	26	11	37
Latton	2	4	6	-	6
Leigh	-	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	5	9	9	5	14
Lydiard Tregoze	1	-	-	1	1
Lyneham	5	5	8	2	10
Marston Meysey	1	-	-	1	1
Purton	14	29	34	9	43
Wootton Bassett	36	50	67	19	86
	87	122	160	49	209

Provision of New Houses

There was an increase of 93 in the number of houses built this year as compared with the number built in 1967.

Houses erected during the year			
Parish	Council Houses, Flats and Aged Persons' Dwellings	Private Houses	Total
Ashton Keynes	16	2	18
Braydon	-	-	-
Broad Town	-	1	1
Clyffe Pypard	-	-	-
Cricklade	-	2	2
Latton	-	-	-
Leigh	-	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	-	11	11
Lydiard Tregoze	-	-	-
Lyneham	-	8	8
Marston Meysey	-	-	-
Purton	-	16	16
Tockenham	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	106	71	177
	122	111	233

No Air Ministry houses were erected during the year at Lyneham.



## Number of Houses

The following table shows the number of houses in the district on the 31st December, 1968. 11 houses have been demolished during the year. The number of private and council houses in each parish is set out.

Parish	No. of Private Houses & Flats	No. of Council Houses Including Aged Persons Dwellings and Flats			% of Houses owned by Local Authority	Total number of houses and flats
		Erected pre-war	Erected post-war	Total		
Ashton Keynes	287	17	40	57	16.57	344
Braydon	25	-	-	-	-	25
Broad Town	125	16	26	42	25.15	167
Clyffe Pypard	90	14	10	24	21.05	114
Cricklade	530	21	159	180	25.35	710
Latton	130	2	4	6	4.413	136
Leigh	71	8	30	38	34.86	109
Lydiard Millicent	362	27	24	51	12.35	413
Lydiard Tregoze	148	9	10	19	11.38	167
Lyneham	*1,217	38	50	88	6.745	*1,305
Marston Meysey	53	6	9	15	22.06	68
Purton	1,011	78	139	217	17.67	1,228
Tockenham	41	-	-	-	-	41
Wootton Bassett	1,454	73	486	559	27.77	2,013
	*5,544	309	987	1,296	18.94	*6,840

\* Includes 964 Air Ministry houses.

### Types of Council Houses (including Aged Persons' Dwellings and Flats)

Parish	Traditional	Airey	Reema	Orlit	Unity	Swedish Timber	Wool-away
Ashton Keynes	43	14	-	-	-	-	-
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	34	8	-	-	-	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	22	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cricklade	89	12	-	-	46	-	33
Latton	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leigh	8	14	-	-	16	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	11	-	-	-	-	8	-
Lyneham	78	10	-	-	-	-	-
Marston Meysey	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	161	16	-	-	40	-	-
Tockenham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	374	50	14	44	22	-	55
	892	124	14	44	124	10	88

Total Number of Council Houses - 1,296

The percentages of the various types of council houses (including bungalows) are as follows:-

	%
Traditional	68
Airey	10
Reema	1
Orlit	3
Unity	10
Swedish Timber	1
Woolaway	7

Aged Persons' Dwellings			
Parish	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	Total
Ashton Keynes	2	11	13
Broad Town	2	4	6
Cricklade	6	18	24
Lydiard Millicent	-	2	2
Lyneham	11	5	16
Marston Meysey	2	2	4
Purton	14	22	36
Wootton Bassett	23	73	96
	60	137	197

The figures given in the above table are included in the table showing the type of council houses. Aged persons' dwellings account for 15.5% of the total housing accommodation provided by the Council.

#### Accommodation Provided by Council Houses

Parish	4 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	2 bedrooms	Total
Ashton Keynes	2	42	-	44
Broad Town	-	36	-	36
Clyffe Pypard	1	23	-	24
Cricklade	4	123	29	156
Latton	-	6	-	6
Leigh	-	38	-	38
Lydiard Millicent	-	45	4	49
Lydiard Tregoze	-	19	-	19
Lyneham	3	65	4	72
Marston Meysey	-	11	-	11
Purton	2	171	8	181
Wootton Bassett	13	406	14	433
	25	985	59	1,069

In addition, there are 30 flats in Wootton Bassett, all having two bedrooms. 10 of these are ground floor, 10 are first floor, and 10 are second floor.

	Traditional houses			New Traditional houses		Traditional Aged Persons' Dwellings (bungalows)		New Traditional Aged Persons' Dwellings (bungalows)	
	Bedrooms			Bedrooms		Bedrooms		Bedrooms	
	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1
Pre-war	11	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-war	14	335	14	353	45	129	60	8	-
	25	632	14	353	45	129	60	8	-



### Inspection of Council Houses

239 Council houses were inspected in detail and the conditions recorded. 162 houses were visited in connection with minor structural repairs and 35 in connection with complaints by neighbours involving 74 visits by inspectors. By and large it is possible to achieve some improvement in relations but there are cases where the feuds have run so deep that it seems our intervention only serves to fan the flames.

Repairs noted on change of tenancy are passed to the Surveyor in each case. Problem families are few and far between and are kept under regular surveillance.

### Sale of Council Houses

The policy not to encourage the sale of council houses has been continued for a fifth year. The numbers on the waiting list, coupled with the steady production of houses for sale in the private sector makes this policy a sound decision.

### Re-letting of Council Houses

Eighty-six houses and seven bungalows were re-let during the year. The large number of houses re-let in Wootton Bassett was caused mainly by a considerable amount of movement by way of transfers to houses and bungalows built during the year.

### Exchange of Tenancies

Five exchanges took place from district to district and within the district during the year. The transfer list of applicants wishing to transfer to the new Lime Kiln Estate, Wootton Bassett, was closed during the year, the Estate having been completed.

Parish	Houses re-let			Aged Persons' Dwellings re-let		Total re-let
	4-bed	3-bed	2-bed	2-bed	1-bed	
Ashton Keynes	1	-	-	-	-	1
Broad Town	-	3	-	-	-	3
Clyffe Pypard	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cricklade	-	1	3	-	-	4
Leigh	-	2	-	-	-	2
Lydiard Millicent	-	5	-	-	-	5
Lydiard Tregoze	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lyneham	-	2	-	-	1	3
Purton	-	1	-	1	-	2
Wootton Bassett	2	59	5	3	2	71
	3	75	8	4	3	93

New Council Accommodation  
let during 1968

During the year, the remaining twenty bungalows, fifty-six houses, and all 30 of the flats on the Lime Kiln Estate, Wootton Bassett, were occupied.

All the bungalows had two bedrooms. Fifty of the houses were of the three bedroom type and six of the four bedroom type. All the flats had two bedrooms, the ground floor flats being let to disabled or aged persons, apart from two which were reserved for wardens for the bungalows, and the rest of the flats being let to small families, childless couples, widows and widowers.

Towards the end of the year, 9 new three bedroom houses and 7 new two bedroom bungalows were occupied at Ashton Keynes on the Harris Road site. All this new property is in line with the Parker Morris standard.

Case Conferences - Care of Children

Continued regular attendance was maintained and the Council has helped wherever possible with problem and eviction cases. Two cottages were acquired during the year for half-way housing accommodation and have been fully used since the date of purchase.

Council House Garden Competition

The fifth year of the garden competition ran into really bad weather. In spite of this the judge was able to report his surprise at the high standard achieved. Many tenants rise to the challenge of this annual competition and I am sure that what they add to the general scene on estates is very worthwhile.

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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

Nuisances

Number of nuisances discovered	...	...	27
Number of nuisances abated	...	...	25
Number of reinspections made for the purpose			95

It was necessary to serve four statutory notices to secure abatement of outstanding nuisances, but generally an informal notice or a preliminary intimation letter was all that was necessary. Again it was not necessary in any instance to apply for a warrant to obtain entry to a premises.

Verminous Premises

Infestations in premises during the year were light and comprised trouble through ants, cockroaches, mites, wasps and one case of fleas. The Pest Control Officer deals with these cases with reference to inspectors where difficulties are encountered. He maintains control over flies on our refuse tips by the use of water based sprays and also powders. The very wet season made for many problems with this task.

Number of visits to verminous premises ... 150

Dysentery

19 faecal specimens were taken during 1968, 1 of which proved positive. This positive result was from an isolated case. 28 visits were made during the year in connection with suspected dysentery. One case notified as suspected dysentery was proved to be food poisoning and is included in the notes on Food Poisoning Investigations

Infectious Diseases

It is good to relate that work in this field during the year was very light. There were only 10 visits on infectious disease.

Drainage and Sewerage

Drainage from 207 houses was added to public sewers during the year and of these 177 were in the parish of Wootton Bassett.

Number of houses and flats served by W.Cs. and draining to cesspits and/or			
	septic tanks	...	1364
Number of houses served by pail closets and draining to cesspits, etc.		...	190
Total number of houses and flats so drained	...	...	1554
Total number of houses draining to small sewage installations	...	...	212
Total number of houses and flats connected to sewers	...	...	4487
Percentage of houses and flats connected to sewers	...	...	65.6%
Percentage of houses and flats served by W.Cs. and draining to cesspits and/or			
	septic tanks	...	19.9%
Percentage of houses having pail closets and draining to cesspits and/or septic			
	tanks	...	2.7%
Percentage of houses draining to small sewage installations	...	...	3%
Percentage of houses and flats draining to sewers, small sewage installations,			
	cesspits, and/or septic tanks	...	91.2%

The expected improvement by the addition of Broad Town and Hook did not materialise due to the slower progress than expected on the extension scheme. Furthermore, the Purton Stoke and Ashton Keynes schemes, although passed on technical consideration, did not secure the necessary loan sanctions.

Number of visits re drainage ... 254



## Public Conveniences

Public Conveniences are situated at Wootton Bassett and Cricklade and extension of this service to Purton and Lyneham is under consideration.

## Refuse Collection and Disposal

A further 233 dwellings were added to the work of refuse collection during the year and this growth will continue and increase in the years ahead. The incentive bonus scheme has been so successful that even with the growing work load there has been no increase in staff and the routes are still covered within the forty hour week and one must realise that salvage collection is included in the task. Added to this, loads of unwanted materials are collected on request with no extra charge to the occupier. The system of collection is still by a weekly kerbside collection of house refuse and salvage from all parts of the district and routes falling on bank holidays have to date been covered in the same week by double working. The service is operated by a fleet of three diesel powered Dennis vehicles, two being rear compression loaders and the other a fore and aft type tipper, being the oldest vehicle and eight years old. There is now no standby vehicle, the old Dennis side loader being sold during the year. The Bristol tracked vehicle was also sold in the period and replaced by a four wheeled drive Muir-Hill hydraulic bucket. This new vehicle is a great improvement and has carried out a number of earth moving tasks for the Surveyor's Department during the year. It will, in due course, haul the sludge trailer from the modernised sewage works at Wootton Bassett. All this work will be done with this machine in addition to tip control.

Cricklade tip is in its fifth year and will deal with the northern section of the district until at least 1971.

The only remaining tip is at Wootton Bassett where Scotlands 2 is filled and operations have moved to Scotlands 3. Plans must now go afoot to acquiring further land in this area for refuse disposal.

Preliminary discussions took place during the year on the possibility of an incineration or pulverisation scheme with Swindon and a working party of officers commenced work.

Incineration, although more costly to install and operate, does give a greater reduction and produces a sterile material which can be used for several purposes in a rural area, but substantially tipping land would still be required as the normal method of disposal.

Number of visits re refuse collection and disposal ... 714

## Salvage

Although the receipts for baled waste paper showed an increase at £1205.3.6. and receipts for scrap iron were up, the overall total for salvage was down due to the fact that although the amount of non ferrous metals, rags and woollens was on about the same average the selling price of these materials continued to fall and therefore the 1967 total sales remain a record. Further appeals have been made to the public to put out all they can weekly with their dustbin. I do not think a separate collection would produce much more and such a method would be costly.

### Sale of Salvageable Waste Materials - Year ended 31/3/69

Waste Materials	Weight				Receipts		
	T	c	q	lbs.	£	s	d
Waste Paper	159	6	-	-	1205	3	6
Scrap Iron	35	5	-	-	73	19	0
Non-Ferrous Metals	2	16	1	21	94	15	7
Rags and Woollens	6	19	2	19	107	18	6
	204	7	-	12	1481	16	7

The sum of £74.2.0. was received from the Wilts. County Council in payment for the service of emptying litter bins weekly at lay-bys on main roads at Cricklade, Latton, Lyneham and Wootton Bassett, and this raised receipts from all sources to £1,555.18.7.

Number of Visits re Salvage .. 72

## Refuse and Salvage - Collection and Disposal Costs

(Financial Year ended 31st March, 1969)

Cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal	..	..	..	..	£20,599.10.9.
Cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal to General Rate Fund	..	..	..	..	£19,043.12.2.
Net cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal per habitable house (including Air Ministry houses and caravans) ..	..	..	..	..	54/3d.
Net cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal					
- per head of population	..	..	..	..	15/10.8d.
- per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	£795
- per house per week	..	..	..	..	12.5d.

Mileage of refuse vehicles -

No. 1 Vehicle (1880 MW)(First taxed 4.12.61.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,904
No. 2 Vehicle (668 BHR)(First taxed 19.4.63.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,956
No. 3 Vehicle (BMW 480C)(First taxed 1.1.65.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,987

Running Cost of Vehicles per Mile -

No. 1 Vehicle (1880 MW)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3/4.8d.
No. 2 Vehicle (668 BHR)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3/10.8d.
No. 3 Vehicle (BMW 480C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3/5.7d.

The running costs less depreciation of the Muir Hill tractor amounted to £249.5.8.

Miles per Gallon -

No. 1 Vehicle (1880 MW)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.05
No. 2 Vehicle (668 BHR)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.10
No. 3 Vehicle (BMW 480C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.58

The net cost to the Rate Fund rose to £19,043, due in the main to the provision of a larger four wheel drive tractor, the new legislation on tyres and replacement of units on the vehicles which arose over and above estimates, and a wage rise under national negotiations. The rising costs of maintenance and replacement repairs have been attributed to the wage rises and S.E.T., something which was impossible to envisage at the time estimates were made. The incentive bonus scheme still in my opinion is holding the scheme to a figure well below the national average for a service operating kerbside collection, salvage collection and controlled tipping.

Moveable Dwellings

There is only one licence to station and use a moveable dwelling. This cannot be defined as a fixed dwelling and is licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

Two dark smoke contraventions were recorded and the matter was resolved by informal action.



## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Sites accommodating 12 or more caravans are situate as follows:-

	<u>No. of Caravans</u>
Latton Lido ... ..	20
Bradenstoke (Bungalow Caravan Site) ... ..	30
Bradenstoke (Jolly Trooper Site)... ..	40
Wootton Bassett (Orchard Site) ... ..	37
Wootton Bassett (Rear of 156 High Street) ... ..	20
Lyneham (The White House) ... ..	14
Lyneham (Burchells, Lillybrook) ... ..	30

The licence requirements for large sites include toilet blocks for both sexes, the installation of waste water drains for each caravan, mains water, electricity with outside trip switches, concrete standings, wash-houses with hot and cold water, laundry facilities, playgrounds, car parks, site roads and fire extinguishers. Individual sewer connections have been possible on the Orchard Site, Wootton Bassett, and Lillybrook, Lyneham. Minor complaints were dealt with during the year in connection with dumping of refuse, abandoned vehicles and drainage nuisances.

In addition to the main sites there are 38 sites with 3 or less scattered about the district, many having planning permission for short periods and renewal of site licences is necessary if temporary planning permission is extended.

As far as possible a general patrol of the district is maintained for the general tendency is for persons to site caravans first and then apply for planning permission. Warning letters are frequent, pointing out the implications of Section 1 of the 1960 Act, for without a site licence an offence is committed if the caravan is occupied.

### Gypsies and other Travellers

There were a few occasions during the year when travellers had to be moved on from roadside verges and bridle tracks, but this was done with as little harassment as possible and generally speaking they have cleaned up their camping site on leaving. There were exceptions to this rule, however, and in such cases my foreman on the refuse collection has done the work. A number of these itinerants have stated that they are waiting patiently for the provision of a fixed site by the County Council. Eight families are on fixed sites under their own ownership and have remained undisturbed for many years. During the year one traveller completed the construction of a small bungalow for his own use with the result that his daughter can attend school regularly in the future. I cannot help feeling that a big push nationally for fixed sites would give travellers' children a fair chance in life.

No. of visits re caravans .. 84

## Milk and Dairies

### Pasteurised Milk

Most retailers in the district are supplied with milk from a pasteurising plant within the Rural District, which is supervised by the County Public Health Inspector. In addition, two dairies at Cirencester supply milk within the district, one to a retailer, and they each do a retail round themselves. Milk retailers operating from premises outside the district obtain supplies from establishments at Burford, Chippenham and Swindon. It is pleasing to note that only two suppliers of raw milk remain in the district and even one of these sells pasteurised milk for the most part.

### Sterilised Milk

There is still a demand for this milk. The milk is bottled and sterilised at plants in London and Bristol. Separated milk can now be obtained if required for persons on a fat-free diet, generally under doctors' orders.

### Untreated Milk

As mentioned above only two farms bottle raw milk from their own production and retail it in the northern end of the district. Supervision of farm production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but there are occasions when due to our sampling various problems are dealt with by the sampling inspectors.

### U.H.T. Milk

There are now seven shops in the district licensed for the sale of ultra heat treated milk and the demand seems to have settled down to that figure, probably due to a wholesale distributor being licensed in the district. Seven ultra heat treated samples were submitted to the laboratory for colony count tests and proved satisfactory.

### General

All vending machines in the district have ceased operating since 1965.

### Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Distributors on the Register	...	...	...	...	27
Dairies on the Register	...	...	...	...	12
Inspections made under the Regulations			...	...	10

### Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the designation "Untreated"	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) Licences authorising the use of the designations -					
"Pasteurised" and "Sterilised"	...	...	...	...	13
"Untreated" only	...	...	...	...	3
"Sterilised" only	...	...	...	...	2
"Pasteurised" only	...	...	...	...	13
"Untreated", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised"	...	...	...	...	1
"Ultra Heat Treated" only	...	...	...	...	6
"Pasteurised", "Sterilised" and "Ultra Heat Treated"	...	...	...	...	1

### Milk Sampling

This was carried out in accordance with the conditions of the Delegation Agreement with the Wiltshire County Council.

### Milk Samples taken during 1968

<u>Statutory Tests</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>
<u>Phosphatase and Methylene Blue</u>		
Pasteurised	53	2 (meth.blue)
Pasteurised (Homogenised)	5	-
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	22	3 (meth.blue)
<u>Methylene Blue only</u>		
Pasteurised	-	-
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	-	-
Untreated	14	3 (meth.blue)
<u>Turbidity</u>		
Sterilised	8	-
	<u>102</u>	<u>8</u>

The Phosphatase Test checks the efficiency of pasteurisation.

The Turbidity Test checks the efficiency of sterilisation.

The Methylene Blue Test checks the keeping quality.



## Biological and other Examinations

11 Milk samples were examined for the presence of Tubercle bacilli and Brucella abortus, 1 of which proved positive on Brucella Ring Test. In addition, 47 individual samples were taken from the herd from which this result was obtained, but all samples proved negative. 2 Bulk herd samples were taken from other herds and proved positive to Brucella Ring Tests, but biological examinations which followed were not conclusive and vaccination was thought to be the probable cause of the positive Ring results. A positive reaction was discovered and confirmed late in December 1967 and a Pasteurisation Order was served in January. Later in the year the herd was sold and the farmer moved from the district into the catering trade. A report concerning two farms in the district was received from a borough that milks from these herds by bulk tanker were positive to Ring Test but check samples did not confirm Brucella positive on either farm.

## Washed Bottles Examined

Sterility Test

Satisfactory    Unsatisfactory

6

1

## Notes on Test Failures

There were 93 heat treated milk samples and five failed the methylene blue test, all passing the phosphatase test. Checks on these failures revealed trouble in plant after pasteurisation and this was dealt with immediately. Seventeen raw milk samples were submitted and three of these failed the keeping quality test. The Ministry inspectors were informed in each case with satisfactory results.

## Ice Cream

No ice cream is manufactured in the district now although there are wholesalers' stores of ice cream in the district registered and under surveillance.

It was only possible to take a small number of samples in the year under review but it will be seen from the results below that control in this field must be maintained.

## Grading of Ice Cream Samples

Manufacturer and Percentages	Provisional Grading			
	1	2	3	4
A	-	-	-	1
Percentage	-	-	-	(100%)
B	1	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)	-	-	-
C	4	-	-	1
Percentage	(80%)	-	-	(20%)
D	1	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)	-	-	-
TOTALS:	6	-	-	2
Percentages:	(75%)	-	-	(25%)

Meat

Unlike the previous year when there was a further rise in the number of animals killed there was a fall in kills in 1968 to the extent of 7183. The greatest reduction was in calves, 4717 less being killed. It is felt that the sale of steer calves to the continent is the reason, together with herd slaughter due to foot and mouth and this second reason will affect the position for some time to come.

Under the Meat Regulations 1966 the following negotiated agreement continued with the trade with regard to the hours of slaughter:

- 1. Mondays to Fridays to 7 p.m.
- 2. Saturdays to 12 noon.
- 3. Sundays - No killing.

Towards the end of the year all slaughterhouses had been supplied with water sprays in lieu of wiping cloths.

In addition to the number of visits to slaughterhouses given below there were 18 visits to premises regarding Imported Food Regulations, involving inspection of 471 sides of Irish steer beef. 29 lbs. of beef was surrendered as unfit, due to soiling in transport.

Number of visits and inspections .. 1212

Animals Killed and Carcases Examined

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
No. of animals killed	384	147	15,708	2,774	8,275	27,288
No. of carcases examined	384	147	15,708	2,774	8,275	27,288

# Condemned Meat

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses	1	-	36	8	3	48
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	70	68	210	527	386	1,261
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	18.49	46.26	1.57	19.29	4.7	4.79
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	18	-	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.65	-	0.07
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	-	7
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	1
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Condemned for all diseases</u>						
Whole carcasses	1	-	36	8	3	48
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	77	68	210	545	386	1,286
Total number of animals affected with disease	78	68	246	553	389	1,334
Percentage of the number inspected which were affected with disease	20.32	46.26	1.57	19.94	4.7	4.89



### Weights of Condemned Meat

	Condemned in slaughterhouses				Condemned in shops			
	T	c	q	lbs	T	c	q	lbs
Beef	-	8	3	7	-	-	-	-
Veal	-	14	2	10	-	-	-	-
Bacon and Pork	-	8	3	20	-	-	-	-
Mutton and Lamb	-	1	1	12	-	-	-	-
Offal	2	1	1	22	-	-	-	-
	3	15	0	15	-	-	-	-

	Condemned for Tuberculosis				Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis			
	T	c	q	lbs	T	c	q	lbs
Beef	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	7
Veal	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	10
Bacon and Pork	-	1	2	24	-	7	0	24
Mutton and Lamb	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12
Offal	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	22
	-	1	2	24	3	13	1	19
Percentage of the total of condemned meat		2.28				97.72		

Year	Number of calves killed	Number of tubercular calves	Percentage of Calves affected with Tuberculosis
1961	25,876	Nil	Nil
1962	23,133	Nil	Nil
1963	20,071	1	0.005
1964	13,110	Nil	Nil
1965	11,330	Nil	Nil
1966	16,960	Nil	Nil
1967	20,425	Nil	Nil
1968	15,708	Nil	Nil

### Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

Unconditional licences to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse were issued to twelve applicants. Conditional licences allowing six applicants to slaughter or stun animals only under supervision of an unconditional licensed slaughterman were issued.



### Other Foods

The following amounts of unsound food were voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers, wholesale warehousemen and hoteliers and were destroyed:-

1 x 8 lb. Chicken  
5 x 9 oz. Tins Loganberries  
1 x 4 lb. Tin Jellied Veal  
1 x 7 oz. Tin Corned Beef  
2 x 6 lb. Meat Pies  
50 lbs. Rolled and Boned Bacon  
56 lbs. Butter  
1 ton 4 cwt. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Various Frozen Foods (including deep freeze veg.)

All the unsound frozen food was surrendered because of refrigerator breakdowns.

### Food Premises

The following are the details of the number of food premises registered as at 31st December, 1968:-

Manufacture and/or storage and sale of ice cream	...	...	...	68
Manufacture and sale of sausages, pickled, pressed or preserved meat	...	...	...	12
Purpose of Fish Frying	...	...	...	3
				<hr/>
				83
				<hr/>

### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

During the year 189 check inspections were carried out to premises and vehicles under the Regulations. This followed a year of intensive activity in this field and it was found that standards were being well maintained and requests under the new Market Stalls & Delivery Vehicles Regulations as respects washing facilities on vehicles were all complied with promptly.

Brief notes on types of premises follow, giving information where alterations have taken place during the year.

#### Bakehouses

The six bakehouses in the district fall into two categories, three being modern and three in old buildings which makes modernisation difficult being typically old village bakeries, but in spite of these drawbacks they produce a good product.

#### Butchers

There are twelve retail shops and one supermarket in the district and standards generally are good with adequate refrigeration accommodation. Towards the end of the year one premises was closed pending a rebuild on the same site and a temporary shop was fitted in other premises.

#### Cafes

Regular inspections were carried out to the twelve cafes and one restaurant in the district. Standards generally are satisfactory.

### Canteens

These are well maintained throughout the district and provide an excellent service to the workers concerned.

### Fish Frying

There are four fish frying establishments in the district, one of which is in need of general modernisation and plans are in hand for such a scheme.

### Greengrocers

Two new businesses in this line were opened during the year. The standard of this type of produce is good.

### Grocers

The first supermarket for the district opened towards the end of the year and in another town and a village grocery businesses were closed. In addition, a confectioner ceased business in one of the villages. Improvements continue, due, no doubt, to the strong competition.

### Licensed Premises

Improvements were carried out to five houses following requests by the department and one hotel kitchen was modernised.

### Wholesale Ice Cream Depots

There were three depots for the wholesale ice cream trade at the commencement of the year, but one closed business during the year.

### Wholesale Meat Depot

This business is in its second year using the refrigerators on the premises previously used by a turkey packer.

### Mobile Shops

These are kept under constant surveillance but changes in their rounds and the hours worked make for difficulties in control.

### Food Vans

All mobile vans operating in this district have complied with the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations. However, considerable problems have been experienced with vans operating with rear doors open while in motion.

### School Kitchens

Lectures are given annually to the staff of school kitchens and the cooking depot by the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspectors. Standards are good and no trouble was experienced with school meals during the year. The district is fortunate in the type of persons employed in these kitchens, who show real interest in their task.

The following list details the various types of food premises within the district at the end of the year, together with a tabulation of the position to date with regard to the requirements under Regulations 16 and 19:-

	No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. where Reg. 19 applies	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	6	5	6	5
Butchers	12	10	12	12
Cafes	12	12	12	12
Canteens	3	2	3	3
Confectioners	13	13	13	13
Egg Grading and Packing Stations	1	1	1	1
Cold Storage Depots	2	1	1	1
Fishmongers/Grocers	1	1	1	1
Fishmongers & Fish Fryers	5	5	5	5
Greengrocers	6	4	6	4
Grocers	49	49	49	49
Halls & Social Centres	13	12	11	11
Ice Cream Depots	3	3	2	2
Institutions and Homes	3	3	3	3
Licensed Premises (including Clubs)	48	44	48	48
School Kitchens	6	6	6	6
Schools where meals are served	11	8	11	*8
Wholesale Meat Depot	1	1	1	1
	<u>195</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>185</u>

\*N.B. At three schools all equipment and crockery is returned to central depot and at another cutlery is returned.

#### Food Poisoning

58 Faecal specimens were taken from 5 suspected cases and their contacts.  
8 Positive results were obtained from 4 cases, 3 of which belonged to one family, while the other was an isolated incidence.

#### THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

No. of premises licensed by the Authority .. 5

(a) Large - (100 pigs or 500 poultry or over) 1

(b) Medium - (20-100 pigs or 100-500 poultry) 4

(c) Small - (4-20 pigs or 50-100 poultry) .. 0

#### Types of boiling plants used -

(1) Electric or gas .. 1

(2) Coal or wood .. 4

None of the plants boils waste for resale, all cooked materials being used for animals on the premises.

No. of visits re Waste Foods Order .. 4



SHOPS ACT 1950

No action was necessary under this Act.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The following are the various types of premises registered under the Act:-

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Brickworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Builders and Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cabinet Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caravan Refrigerator Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Condensed and Evaporated Milk Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffin Board Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Concrete Block Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dental Products Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dried Milk Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Egg Grading and Packing Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Electrical Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Engineering Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gas Holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glove Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grass Drying Plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Joinery Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Local Authority Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Machinery Assembly (Agricultural)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motor Repair Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Rope Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sawmills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sausage Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vehicle Dismantlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Warehouses (Cold Store)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waterworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
										<hr/>
										67
										<hr/>

Part I of the Act

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions  
as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		In- spections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	25	1	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	67	26	1	-



Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	found	remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
nt of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
ercrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
reasonable Temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
adequate Ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
effective Drainage of Floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
her offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers sub August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(Wearing) Making (Apparel) etc. ) Cleaning ) and ) Washing	26					
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork (contd)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Iron and steel cable and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and capnells						
Art gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Traps, other than wire nets						
Traps						
Traps						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Rush making						
Tea picking						
Leather sorting						
Carding, etc. of cottons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Posaques, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL	26					

## Outworkers

Twenty-six outworkers are employed by an industrial glove making company at Cricklade; fifteen workers of this firm live in this Rural District, nine in the Borough of Swindon, one in Highworth Rural District and one in Cirencester Rural District.

One outworker living in the district is employed by a Swindon firm.

## WATER SUPPLIES

In April 1962 all water undertakings, mains and storage facilities came under the control of the Swindon Corporation in accordance with government policy. None of the water from the four sources has plumbo-solvent action and all water is chlorinated before passing into the mains.

### Sources

Water for public supply is obtained from four sources as follows:-

Ashton Keynes boreholes, an adit into the chalk at Clyffe Pypard, a well at Broad Town and a certain amount from the main which carries the water from Latton borehole to Swindon. The Latton boreholes sited in this district provide a big percentage of the water used by Swindon. This part of North Wiltshire is most fortunate in having these large underground supplies.

### Storage

Water storage facilities in the district are as follows:-

	<u>Gallons</u>
Hook Reservoirs .. .. .	1,000,000
Cricklade Reservoir .. .. .	60,000
Wootton Bassett elevated tank .. .. .	50,000
Clyffe Pypard underground tanks .. .. .	35,000
Ashton Keynes elevated tank .. .. .	20,000
Bradenstoke elevated tank .. .. .	12,000
Broad Town underground tank .. .. .	10,000
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	1,187,000

### Distribution

The two reservoirs at Flaxlands are supplied by a 10" and 12" main pumped theret from the Ashton Keynes pumping station. The Ashton Keynes elevated tank and Cricklade reservoir are also supplied by smaller mains connected to the 10" main. Water reaches Flaxlands reservoirs per the 12" via Purton and a connection to the 6" main Hook to Purton. An 8" main reducing to 6" supplies water from Hook as far as Wootton Bassett tank and a 9" main supplies water from Hook to Wootton Bassett, thence by means of a 6" main to Tockenham and Lyneham. A new 10" main from Flaxlands at Hook to the R.A.F. Lyneham was completed early in 1964. From a tank at Lyneham aerodrome, water is pumped to the Bradenstoke tank. The greater part of Broad Town parish and houses along the road to Wootton Bassett as far as the Unigate factory are supplied by means of a 3" main from a well at Broad Town. Parts of Clyffe Pypard parish are supplied from the Clyffe Pypard heading.

### Water Sampling

Number of water samples taken:-

Public Supplies	7
Private Supplies	9
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	16
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## Results of Water Analyses

	Bacteriological			
	Unsatisfactory	Suspicious	Satisfactory	Excellent
Taken from public supplies at				
Ashton Keynes	-	-	1	3
Lyneham	-	-	-	3
	-	-	1	6
Taken from private supplies in the parishes of				
Ashton Keynes	1	-	-	-
Broad Town	-	1	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	6	-	-	1
	7	1	-	1

Private supplies which are still the subject of check sampling still return unsatisfactory results and the problem has been referred continuously to the Water Engineer without result. The South Gloucestershire Water Board agreed to extend their mains to deal with the problem at Rixon Gate and Tinkers Stalls, Ashton Keynes, provided the Swindon Water Department agreed, but they stated that they would carry out the extension. No progress has been made in this direction. The extension to the high points in Broad Town and Clyffe Pypard has been pressed for since 1965 and in spite of promises over the period since then nothing has been arranged to date.

The report of Mr. E. W. Hampshire, B.Sc.(Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Swindon Water Engineer, together with details of chemical and bacteriological samples taken by his department, is set out hereunder and I am indebted to him for same:-

### Report of the Water Engineer

Full supplies were maintained to all parts of the district throughout the year.

The mains serving Broad Town village from the Broad Town source were extended to link with the 2" main at Thornhill. This has enabled the very small source at Thornhill itself to be taken out of commission and the supplies concerned have been afforded from Broad Town from November 1968.



Water Supply Services Serving the Rural District of  
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett

Bacteriological Analyses Made in 1968

Water	S o u r c e					
	Latton		Ashton Keynes	Broad Town	Clyffe Pypard	Thornhill
	Raw	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final
Total number of Samples	51	51	50	51	51	38*
Samples in which Coliforms were absent in 100 ml						
No:	51	51	50	51	51	38*
Percentage:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Samples in which Bact. Coli Type I were absent in 100 ml						
No:	51	51	50	51	51	38*
Percentage:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

N.B. At Ashton Keynes, Broad Town, Clyffe Pypard and Thornhill, the Chlorination arrangements are such that raw water samples could not be taken.

\* Source taken out of commission in November 1968.

# CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FINAL WATER

Results in Parts per Million (p.p.m.)

Source	Date of Sample 1968	Chlorides	Non-Carbonate Hardness	Total Hardness	Nitrate Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxygen* Absorbed	Fluoride (where recorded)
Latton	Jan. 17	24	40	285	0.7	Absent	0.08	0.00	0.1	-
	July 9	29	45	300	0.7	Absent	0.03	0.00	0.30	0.5
	Dec. 17	24	45	310	0.6	Absent	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.65
Ashton Keynes	Jan. 17	17	50	290	0.9	Absent	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	July 9	20	50	290	0.9	Absent	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.30
Broad Town	Jan. 17	22	50	330	3.2	Absent	0.02	0.02	0.10	-
	July 12	17	70	345	2.4	Absent	0.01	0.00	0.20	-
Clyffe Pypard	Jan. 17	11	60	265	1.7	Absent	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	July 10	12	50	270	2.1	Absent	0.01	0.00	0.00	-
Thornhill	July 10	11	50	330	2.6	Absent	0.01	0.00	0.00	-

\* N.B. Oxygen absorbed from N/30 permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.

### Houses supplied from Public Water Mains

Parish	Houses and Flats with water supplied indoors	Houses and Flats with water from taps on property but outdoors	Houses and Flats supplied from standpipe outside curtilage
Ashton Keynes	331	5	-
Braydon	25	-	-
Broad Town	154	2	-
Clyffe Pypard	86	3	-
Cricklade	706	1	-
Latton	125	-	-
Leigh	108	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	385	20	3
Lydiard Tregoze	150	1	-
Lyneham	1,301	13	-
Marston Meysey	55	-	-
Purton	1,206	10	-
Tockenham	41	-	-
Wootton Bassett	1,982	13	-
TOTALS	6,655	68	3

### Houses supplied from Private Water Mains

Parish	Houses and Flats with water supplied indoors	Houses and Flats with water from taps on property but outdoors	Houses and Flats supplied from standpipes outside curtilage
Ashton Keynes	-	-	-
Broad Town	-	1	-
Clyffe Pypard	19	-	-
Latton	8	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	15	-	-
Lyneham	-	1	-
Marston Meysey	12	-	-
Wootton Bassett	-	-	-
TOTALS	54	2	-

### Total Number of Houses supplied from Water Mains

	Public Mains	Private Mains	Public & Private Mains
Into Premises	6,655	54	6,709
Onto Premises by outside tap	68	2	70
Standpipes outside curtilage	3	-	3

### Percentage of Houses and Flats supplied from Water Mains

	Public Water Mains	Private Water Mains	Total houses on Mains of all types
Into Premises	97.2	0.83	97.85
Onto Premises by outside tap	0.98	0.03	1.01
Standpipes outside curtilage	0.04	-	0.04



# Houses supplied from Private Wells, Streams and Springs

Parish	Well	Well with Pump	From Well into House	Stream	Spring
Ashton Keynes	3	4	5	-	-
Broad Town	1	-	5	8	1
Clyffe Pypard	-	-	-	-	-
Cricklade	1	-	-	-	-
Latton	1	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	4	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	1	-	4	-	-
Lyneham	-	-	3	-	1
Marston Meysey	-	-	1	-	-
Purton	5	4	1	-	-
Wootton Bassett	1	2	2	-	-
TOTALS	17	10	21	8	2

No. of visits re Water Supplies .. Public - 20 Private - 29

## THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The number of properties found to be infested followed the pattern of the previous year and would, I feel sure, have been reduced considerably if the year had not been so wet, making work difficult. The Pest Control Officer also dealt with the majority of disinfestations carried out against insects and maintained the fly control on the refuse tips. His entrance into this field has released the inspectors for other work. Due to shortage of manual workers he was unable to carry out sewer treatments.

The work of covering the district on a planned survey as well as dealing with complaints was continued. A record of this year's work on rodent control is set out hereunder:-

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agri-cultural	
No. of properties inspected					
(a) after notification	-	68	22	21	111
(b) survey	60	767	76	82	985
(c) otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	239	52	203	-	494
Total premises inspected	299	887	301	103	1590
No. of properties infested					
by - rats	23	202	27	33	285
- mice	-	56	12	-	68
% of the properties inspected which were infested					
- rats	7.69	22.78	8.9	32.04	17.9
- mice	-	6.31	3.9	-	4.2
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	23	258	39	33	353
Total number of treatments (including re-treatments of the same properties) carried out in the year	25	286	48	40	399

Total number of visits to individual properties .. 3,069



## LITTER ACT 1958

Under cover of darkness vehicles bring rubbish of all descriptions to dump in roadside ditches thereby despoiling the countryside. The special collections to clear these ditches have been stepped up but without a night patrol, with the obvious high expense involved, it is impossible to track down the culprits, who must have warped minds, especially when one has a free service in this district to remove unwanted articles free of charge. These free collections advertised through rate demand papers have mounted steadily and it is to the great credit of the refuse collectors that all this work has been done inside the timing of the incentive bonus scheme. In the streets the work of these men is disrupted by youths at times scattering the contents of street litter bins on to the pavements and here again it is difficult to apprehend the vandals. I am sure that the general public backs away from giving information which would lead to prosecution but one or two local farmers have been helpful.

Work under the Civic Amenities Act has resulted in 110 vehicles being removed to breakers' yards and I consider this to be a creditable performance made with no charge to the Council apart from officers' time which can only be spared with loss on other vital duties.

No. of visits re abandoned vehicles .. 267

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

A notation of all defects or omissions discovered on general inspections since this work was commenced in 1964 is set out in classifications and gives a useful guide to matters which have been the subject of informal notices.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>No. of Premises Affected</u>
1. Mess Rooms or Clothing Cupboards	27
2. Thermometers required	75
3. Insufficient Light	13
4. Insufficient Ventilation	53
5. Machines	29
6. Abstract Missing	54
7. Sanitary Conveniences	32
8. Space	8
9. First Aid Boxes	67
10. Defective Staircases, Floors and Passages	27
11. Inadequate Washing Facilities	34
12. No Drinking Water Facilities	7
13. Repairs and Decorations	56

One accident was reported during the year, involving a chef at an hotel cutting two fingers on a hand operated bacon machine. An accident enquiry was made and the injured man admitted carelessness.

### PETROLEUM ACT AND REGULATIONS

There were 4 changes in amounts of petroleum stored at garages during the year.  
5 Changes in ownership took place during 1968.

Number of licences issued to store petroleum	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Number of licences issued to store petroleum and cellulose	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of licences issued to store petroleum and carbide	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of licences issued to store cellulose	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of licences issued to store carbide	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections of installations and storeplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	79

### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

Number of applicants registered at the end of the year:-

Dealers with a store in this district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dealers residing in this district but not using a store	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Travellers with no fixed abode and no store, but dealing in metal when passing through the district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>1</u>
								<u>22</u>

No. of visits and inspections in connection with the Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
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All registrations as they occur are notified to the Chief Constable of the County.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

During the year it was necessary for the department to arrange for the burial of a man who died in the district in that no relatives could be traced.

### AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956

Since the original survey under the Act there have been no complaints, but advice is given when plans are deposited if it appears that there will be any problems.

### MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

In the interest of economy on mileage the department makes calls for internal departments from time to time and there are always a few messages to the office, which, on inspection, are found not to be out concern.

### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

At the end of the year 3 establishments were registered. All premises have been maintained satisfactorily during the year. Four visits to premises were made.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Water Supplies - Public	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
- Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,069
Feral Pigeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Waste Foods Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Abandoned Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dealers in Old Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Litter Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Housing - Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
- Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
- Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
- Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401
Council Houses - re complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
- re applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
- other visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Meat Inspection - Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,212
- Shops & Other Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Imported Food Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Food Hygiene Regulations -										
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Childrens' Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Mobile Shops & Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Old Peoples' Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dairies Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Poisoning Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Food and Drugs Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Sampling - Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
- Bottle Rinses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
- Caustic Solutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
- Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
- Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
- Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
- Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
- Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Petroleum Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
										<u>8,171</u>









